🗎 LESSON 10

In this lesson we learn the following :

#(1) Types of Arabic setence. You have already learnt in Book Two (Lesson One) that there are two types of sentences in Arabic : the nominal sentence (الجُمْلَةُ الاسْـــمِيَّةُ) and the verbal sentence (الجُمْلَةُ الفِعْلِيَّةُ). The nominal sentence commences with a noun, e.g., البيتُ جميلٌ 'The house is beautiful', whereas the verbal sentence commences with a verb, دَخَـــلَ المـــدرّسُ 'The teacher has entered.'

Here are some more deatails about these two types.

The Nominal Sentence :

The beginning of the **nominal sentence** is one of the following :

a) a noun or a pronoun, e.g., هذه مَدْرسةٌ، أنا مُجْتَهِدٌ، اللهُ غفورٌ.

b) a *masdar mu'awwal* (المَصْدَرُ المُؤَوَّلُ), i.e., a clause functioning as a *masdar* 1, e.g., أَنْ تَصُومُوا خَيرٌ لَكُـــمْ 'That you fast is better for you.' Here the clause أَنْ تَصُومُوا functions as a *masdar* (infinitive) as it means الصَّوْمُ 'fasting.'

1- Here are some examples of the *masdar mu'awwal* :

In the place of *raf'* : أَنْ تَدْرُسَ العَرَبِيَّـــةَ أفضَـــلُ 'That you study Arabic is better.' (Here it is *mubtada'* = دِراسةُ العربيّةِ أفضلُ).

الإسلامُ أَنْ تُؤْمِنَ بِـــالله 'Islam means that you believe in Allah.' (Here it is *khabar* = الإسلامُ الإيمانُ باللهِ).

يَنْبَغِي أَنْ تكتُبَ عُنْوانَـــكَ بِوُضُـــوحٍ 'It is necessary that you write your address legibly.' (Here it is *fâ'il* = ينبغي كتابةُ العنوانِ بِوُضُوحٍ).

In the place of *nasb* :

أُرِيدُ أنْ أخْرُجَ 'I want to go out.' (Here it is *maf'ûl bihi* = أريدُ الخُرُوجَ).

In the place of *jarr* :

تَعالَ قبلَ أنْ تَخْرُجَ 'Come before you leave.' (Here it is *mudâf ilahi* = تعالَ قبلَ الخُرُوجِ).

لا تذْهَبْ إلى أنْ أرْجِـــعَ 'Don't go till I return.' (Here it is preceded by a preposition = لا تذهبْ إلى رُجوعِي).

c) a particle resembling the verb, e.g., إِنَّ اللهَ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ 'Indeed Allah is Forgiving, Merciful.'

The particles resembling the verb (الحُرُوفُ المُشَبَّهَةُ بِالفِعْلِ) are إِنَّ and its sisters like لَيْتَ، لَعَلَّ، لَكِنَّ etc.

The Verbal Sentence :

The beginning of the **verbal sentence** is one of the following :

a) a complete verb (الفِعْلُ التَّامُّ), e.g., طَلَعَتِ الشَّمْسُ 'The sun rose.'

A complete verb is one that needs a *fâ'il*, like دَخَلَ، خَرَجَ، نَامَ، جَلَسَ etc.

b) an incomplete verb (الفِعْلُ النَّاقِصُ), e.g., كَانَ الجَوُّ بارِداً 'The weather was cold.'

An incomplete verb is one that needs an *ism* and a *khabar*, e.g., صَارَ الماءُ ثَلْجاً 'Water became ice 1.'

#(2) طَفِقَ بلالٌ يكْتُبُ 'Bilal began to write.' طَفِقَ is an incomplete verb. In this sentence بــلالٌ is its *ism*, and the sentence يكْتُبُ is its *khabar*. The verb in the *khabar* should be *muḏâri'*. The verbs أَخَذَ and جَعَلَ are also used in the same way and with the same meaning, e.g.,

أَخَذَ المدرسُ يشرَحُ الدرسَ 'The teacher began to explain the lesson.'

جعلْتُ آكُــلُ 'I began to eat.' Here the pronoun تُ is its *ism*, and the setence آكُلُ its *khabar*.

1- See Book Two, Lesson 25.

✍Exercises

1) Answer the following questions.

2a) Point out all the nominal sentences occurring in the main lesson, and specify the type of beginning in each of them.

2b) Point out all the verbal sentences occurring in the main lesson, and specify tha type of beginning in each of them.

2c) Change the *masdar* in each of the following sentences to *masdar mu'awwal.*

2d) Replace the *masdar mu'awwal* in this *âyah* by the corresponding *masdar* وَأَنْ تَعْفُوا أقْرَبُ للتَّقْوَى.

2e) Give three examples of the nominal sentence which begin with particles resembling the verb.

2f) Give three examples of the verbal sentence which begin with the complete verb.

2g) Give three examples of the verbal sentence which begin with the incomplete verb.

3) Use each of the following incomplete verbs in a sentence : طَفِقَ، جَعَلَ، أخَذَ.

4) Give the *mudâri'* of each of the following verbs : تَحَرَّكَ، عَبَثَ، سَئِمَ.